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sively found through Ireland, and thus establish the fact of the domestic residences of the ancient Irish having been of lime and stone, and not barbarous wigwams of mud and wattles. At all events I have felt interested in bringing under notice the peculiarities of the Rath of Ida, as many have been levelled for tillage since I commenced taking my notes concerning them, and I find the fate of others is decided upon, and that the Fairies are soon to be driven from their long possessed realms by the profane intrusion of the plough and harrow.

Mr. T. Jekylle communicated to the same meeting the fact that there was another square Rath, surrounded by a deep fosse, on the southern slope of Brandon Hill, and situate immediately by the boundary fence which divides it from the townland of Cullintragh. He should also state that a foundation of rude stone work, not constructed with architectural nicety, could be traced in the interior of the enclosure. The Rath and the foundation within it, were both parallelograms. The land on which this ancient entrenchment stood was being reclaimed and the Rath itself was condemned to be removed; however, he would make a careful drawing of the plan, to be preserved as a record by the Society; and he would also attend at the excavation, and keep a sharp look out for any matters of antiquity, which might chance to turn up in the digging—should any such occur, he would, of course, transmit them to the Society.

SEPULCHRAL REMAINS.

MR. JOHN DUNN, Garryricken, directed the attention of the Society to the fact, that at Frankfort, near Windgap, in the barony of Kells, and county of Kilkenny, a tumulus was recently levelled by a farmer of the locality, and a Cromleac discovered in its centre. All that at present remained, he believed, were the scattered stones which formed the Cromleac, as the proprietor of the ground had, with vandal spirit, demolished the barrow and removed the earth for tillage purposes. Whether any human remains were discovered in the tumulus has not been ascertained.

The Rev. Philip Moore, called the attention of the Society to a number of interesting antiquarian remains of a sepulchral character, existing on the townlands of Dangan, Columbkil, and Kilmurry, in the neighbourhood of Thomastown, and which had altogether escaped the researches of the late Mr. Tighe, when compiling his very excellent Survey of the county of Kilkenny. The most important of these remains was a very unique Cromleac situate at Dangan; the upper stone,

which lay quite flat on the supporters, was about twelve feet square, and might weigh about three tons. The supporters, three in number, were only a foot and a half in height, and were not single stones, but each consisting of two or three joints, or different pieces. In the immediate vicinity were some groups of standing stones, such as are ignorantly denominated "Druidical circles;" and scattered all around, within the three adjoining townlands before named, were no fewer than thirty-six barrows or sepulchral mounds, all of considerable size, and perfect. A few of these had been excavated, and in some were found urns of baked clay, containing calcined bones; in others were very small kists, lined with flags, and containing human bones. A golden torque was found, in ploughing a field near one of the barrows, by a peasant in 1846. This ornament weighed four ounces, and the finder sold it for thirteen pounds. He had, however, previously cut it with a hatchet into fragments, but these fragments found their way into the Museum of the late Mr. Anthony of Piltown. An ancient clay urn had been found under ground at Kilmurry, by the late Chief Justice Bushe, in 1833, and had been lodged in the Royal Irish Academy.

The Rev. Mr. Moore also called attention to a very perfect and interesting, but hitherto unnoticed, Cromleac, at *Gleann-na-cloiche-leithe*, or "the glen of the grey stone," in the county of Kilkenny, about a mile and a half distant from Rosbercon—another of those monuments which had been overlooked by the author of the statistical survey of Kilkenny.

The Rev. James Mease communicated the existence of a large cairn, situated on that part of the Clomantagh range of hills, called the Seven Sisters. The cairn seemed to have been partially explored, as some small sepulchral cists lie open at one side of it; but the central portion is apparently intact, and Mr. Mease observed, would, probably, well repay examination.

The Rev. J. M. Pearson directed attention to an ancient tumulus, or Celtic barrow, situate near the modern Roman Catholic chapel of Muckalee, in the union of Dunmore. He considered this mound particularly worthy of examination, not only from its great extent and perfect state of preservation, but as local tradition positively affirmed it to be a place of graves of a very remote era—in fact, that "Irish warriors," as was the phrase of the peasantry, were there interred. The tradition of the country spoke of a great battle having been fought in that locality, and circumstances had come to his own knowledge, which gave an air of great probability to the narrative. In his immediate neighbourhood, through which the stream of battle was supposed to have passed, a large deposit of human bones was discovered, some years since, by the late Mr. Thomas Tobin of Dunmore, and amongst several human skulls was one of most gigantic proportion.

The Rev. P. Moore communicated the existence of some pillar stones in his district, hitherto unobserved. In the townland of Bally-

noony, near Mullinavat, stands a huge pillar stone in an open field; it is twelve feet high, six feet wide at the base, and from ten to twelve inches in thickness. It is said by the farmers there, that nearly as much of it extends beneath as above the surface. Some human bones and urns had been found near it, but, unfortunately, there was then no Archæological Society to look after them. At a distance of three miles to the east of this pillar are three others, of a pyramidal form; they stand in a line east and west on the side of a lonely heathy hill and are vulgarly termed "the three friars;" a name derived, so far as he could conjecture, from no connection with the burial of friars, or from any such having suffered death there, but from these stones having been grouped together in mute and fraternal companionship. About three miles from Waterford, in the county of Kilkenny, are three other pillar stones, which, curiously enough, bear the same name; they are large, about five feet high, but without any mark or trace carved on them. In the parish of Owing, near Mullinabeg, stands a large pillar stone also: this he had not yet seen.

Mr. T. Jekylle informed the Society that a discovery was made about four years ago on his farm (part of the lands of Ballygub, in the parish of Clonamery or Cluan) where some of his workmen were engaged ploughing for a crop of potatoes. One of the ploughmen was suddenly stopped by the ploughshare having come in contact with a flag of about three feet square. The flag was carefully lifted by two of the men and himself, when they discovered a neatly formed vault, enclosing an urn of ancient pottery, turned on its mouth, and having under it a hatfull of small, powdered, or broken bones, of a clear white colour. He did everything possible to have the urn carefully taken up, and secured as an unbroken relic, but unfortunately failed. The material was of clay, either imperfectly baked, or of bad quality, and it had suffered from having long lain in the earth, so that when an attempt at setting it upright on its bottom was made, it crumbled into fragments. He could observe that the urn was ornamented by a set of protruding lines, forming for the most part a sort of imperfect diamond work, between a ring or line round the middle of the vessel, and another near the mouth. Its thickness was from three-fourths to one inch; its height about fourteen inches; diameter at mouth about eight inches, gradually widening towards the middle, and tapering to a diameter of about five inches at bottom. The colour was a dark brown or clay colour, but on examination of the sections of any of the fragments, it graduated to a deep black on the interior. He examined the plan of the vault from which the urn was taken, and found it very regular. A flag, set horizontally, formed the bottom or floor, and the sides, which presented a circular enclosure, were built with flags, set on edge, about two feet high, and all had been covered by the flag already described, which lay beneath a surface clay of twenty inches deep. The land around had been frequently tilled. He was informed

that two other urns of a similar description were, several years since, found in the same neighbourhood; but he could find no tradition in the locality to bear on the subject of Pagan interments.

Dr. Anderson, Revana Dispensary, communicated a report on some primæval interments discovered in his locality. He stated that in the spring of 1848, several large flag-stones were uncovered, in tilling a field near Eskerty bridge, in the parish of Mothell, and barony of Fassadineen; as the flags impeded the cultivation of the land, they were removed, and proved to be the coverings of sepulchral cists of an early date. Dr. Anderson stated that he had some time after made a personal examination of the place in company with the Rev. J. Graves, and the Rev. M. Carry; the cists lay along the ridge of a gravelly elevation or ridge in the surface of the field, at a very small depth under the surface. The dimensions varied from four feet six by eighteen inches: the sides were formed by flags placed on edge. Some of the cists were flagged also at bottom—others not. Two of those examined contained calcined human bones mixed with earth; a third besides the calcined remains which lay at the bottom, enclosed the unburned bones of a young child. He sent fragments of an adult—also from the same cist, the frontal, parietal, part of one of the temporal bones, also a molar and incisor tooth, and a part of the head of the humerus, all belonging to a child's skeleton. The cist being only thirty inches long, and twelve wide, could not have held the body of the child in a recumbent position, but yet the entire skeleton would seem to have been deposited therein. No implement or ornament was discovered, but it might be concluded from the occurrence of calcined bones, that, at all events, the earlier remains interred therein should be referred to the times of Paganism. The number of cists examined by him only amounted to three, they lay close together although not parallel; but many others had been removed in the course of tillage.

[The human remains above alluded to, have been deposited in the museum of the Society.]

Dr. Anderson also stated that a sepulchral chamber was reported to have been discovered some years since by a man named Bradley on his farm at Coan-West in the parish of Dysert. It consisted of a large sepulchral chamber covered by a massive stone six feet long, and contained an earthen vessel filled with burned human bones. But he was sorry to learn that this urn, not having any value in the finder's eyes, had been destroyed.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 8, line 22, for *Richard Purcell O'Gorman* read *Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman*.

Page 17, lines 32 and 36, for *carn* read *cairn*.

Page 18, lines 11 and 16, for *carn* read *cairn*.

Ib., line 41, for *outstriped* read *outstripped*.

Page 19, line 18, for *hand* read *hands*.

Page 21, line 10, for *carn* read *cairn*.

Page 24, line 15, for *was* read *were*.

Page 29, line 15, after *eighteen*, add *to two feet six by twelve*.

Page 48, line 3, for *santi* read *sancti*.

Page 55, line 27, for *intermarrige* read *intermarriage*.

Page 63, lines 23 and 27, strike out the comma after *prosapia* and *colligendum*.

Page 64, line 28, for *consequenee* read *consequence*.

Page 76, line 25, after *grantee of the crown*, add—*Indeed with regard to the Lucas Archer referred to by Mr. Cooke, he was not recognised by the crown, neither did he reside at Holy Cross, as appears by the following extract from the Regal Visitation of 1615 (Library R. I. Academy):—"Sir Lucas Archer, Titular Abbott of the Holy Crosse, and the Pope's Vicar-Generall of the Diocese of Ossory, Archdeacon of the same, dwelling at Kilkenny."*

Page 80, line 41, for *Epipheny* read *Epiphany*.

Ib., line 43, for *assencion* read *ascension*.

Page 89, line 15, after *quarterly*, add—*From a perfect impression of this seal, obtained from Mr. A. Murphy, King-street, Kilkenny, it appeared that the inscription was as follows—SIGILLVM. GARGIANI. GBVWV̄CĒSIS.—the meaning of which was very obscure ; it appeared, however, to have no reference to the Dominican Abbey. The inscription was in Lombardic characters, and the seal seemed to be of the fifteenth century.*

Page 90, line 13, for *mountings* read *mounting*.

Page 91, line 27, for *refer* read *refers*.